INFORMATION LETTER

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LABOR SHORTAGE AREAS DESIGNATED

WMC Order Specifies Employment Procedures And Policies To Be Followed

The War Manpower Commission on February 4 designated 32 cities, largely war production centers, but several of them also canning communities, as areas of critical manpower shortage where all hiring for an as yet unspecified list of jobs will have to be done through agencies approved by WMC.

Following is the list of critical labor shortage areas designated. Others will be named in the future.

Akron, Ohio.
Baltimore, Maryland.
Bath, Maine.
Beaumont, Texas.
Bridgeport, Connecticut.
Brunswick, Georgia.
Buffalo, New York.
Charleston, South Carolina.
Cheyenne, Wyoming.
Dayton, Ohio.
Detroit, Michigan.
Elkton, Maryland.
Hampton Roads, Virginia.
Hartford, Connecticut.
Las Vegas, Nevada.
Macon, Georgia.
Manitowoc, Wisconsin.
Mobile, Alabama.
New Britain, Connecticut.
Ogden, Utah.
Panama City, Florida.
Pascagoula, Mississippi.
Portland, Oregon.
Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
San Diego, California.
Seattle, Washington.
Somerville, New Jersey.
Springfield, Massachusetts.
Sterling, Illinois.
Washington, D. C.
Waterbury, Connecticut.
Wichita, Kansas.

The employment procedure to be followed in these areas is governed by Executive Order No. 9279, in Section 7, of which the following statement of purpose is given:

Hiring controls will be exercised for the purpose of assisting the War Manpower Commission in bringing about, with respect to designated areas of manpower shortage

(a) the elimination of wasteful labor turnover in essential activities;

(b) the reduction of unnecessary migration by encouraging the use of local labor.

(c) the direction of the flow of scarce labor to employers engaged in essential activities in preference to other employers;

(d) the maximum utilization of manpower resources.

Section 5 of the order, given below, specifies the general employment policy and procedure that will be followed.

Insofar as the effective prosecution of the war requires it, the Chairman shall take all lawful and appropriate steps to assure that (a) all hiring, rehiring, solicitation and recruitment of workers in or for work in any establishment, plant, facility, occupation, or area designated by the Chairman as subject to the provisions of this section shall be conducted solely through the United States Employment Service or in accordance with such arrangements as the Chairman may approve * * *.

(Concluded on page 7487)

Pea and Bean Definitions Clarified

To clarify confusion with regard to the type of peas and beans that may be packed under Order M-81, as amended December 9, 1942, Robert S. Solinsky, Administrator of the order, has sent the Association a letter stating that "fresh shelled field peas, crowder peas or beans, and black-eyed peas or beans, as well as other similar varieties, when canned in the fresh or succulent stage, can be classified as 'fresh shelled beans' or 'green peas' (depending on the category into which they fall under Order M-81)."

GRADE LABELING DEFECTS ARE CITED

Congressional-Industry Group Protests Methods of Pricing Citrus to Administrator

Grade labeling and other citrus pricing requirements and methods were the subject of objections raised by a combined Congressional and industry delegation before Administrator Prentiss M. Brown at the Office of Price Administration, February 3. Among grievances cited were establishment of a comparable instead of a base-period parity price for oranges; failure of citrus ceilings to reflect increased farm labor costs; a grower "squeeze" resulting from increased costs of picking, packing, and hauling; imposition of grade labeling in the middle of a packing season; and lack of grower representation in OPA when price orders are being formulated.

The Congressional group, which included Senators and Congressmen from the four citrus States, was headed by Senator Tom Connally of Texas and Representative J. Hardin Peterson of Florida. Senator Claude Pepper of Florida acted as spokesman. Industry representatives were W. J. Steed of the Florida Citrus Commission, F. R. Wilcox of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, R. B. McLeish, representing Texas citrus interests, and Carroll E. Lindsey, president of the National Canners Association. Also present were War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt; Judge Marvin Jones, representing the Office of Economic Stabilization; Grover B. Hill, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; and M. Clifford Townsend, Director of the Food Production Administration.

The Congressional group argued that OPA, in establishing its ceiling on grapefruit juice, should not have imposed grade labeling in the middle of the packing season because of the resultant confusion it is causing. They protested also that discounts were made for Grade C and substandard grades,

resulting in a loss to growers of 20¢ and 60¢, respectively, per box. They suggested that if grade labeling is to be required, the ceiling should be fixed on Grade C so as to reflect parity or the highest price, with a premium for Grade A and an equal discount for substandard, so that the grower may have the opportunity of obtaining parity or his highest price.

Growers contended that OPA should have used a parity price based on the 1919-1929 period instead of establishing a comparable price for oranges. They also objected to USDA's base period for grapefruit, arguing that the 1933 to 1940 period included the worst depression years in the industry's history, and that the 1929-39 period would have been more equitable since it contained both good and bad years.

Contending that the present ceiling reflects neither parity nor the comparable price to which growers are entitled under the law, they urged that OPA prices be adjusted upward to reflect increased labor costs, as well as to eliminate the "squeeze" on the grower resulting from greater costs of picking, packing and transportation.

Mr. Brown, after hearing the grievances, suggested that a smaller committee, consistjng of one Senator, one Representative, and three industry men, meet with him during the next few days, to thresh out the problems presented.

SUGGESTS RELEASE OF STOCKS

Director Rowe Asks Processors to Aid Preparation For the Rationing Program

In a letter addressed to food processors, Director Harold B. Rowe of the Food Rationing Division of the OPA advises processors to aid in establishing balanced stocks in the hands of their customers prior to the beginning of the rationing program by releasing stocks to wholesalers eligible to receive them. Text of the letter, sent out on February 5, follows:

It has come to my attention that certain phases of the processed foods rationing program are not absolutely clear to some members of the trade. For this reason I feel that it is advisable to write this letter to all processors and explain some of the features of the program that may need clarification.

You and all other processors have been requested to ship adequate stocks of processed foods to your eligible customers. When rationing starts we must have stocks of processed foods well distributed over the country so that certain areas will not be faced with shortages. You can help effect such a balance by releasing part of your stock and allowing it to flow where it is most needed. If you do this, the job of rationing these foods will be made easier and the controls needed to assume equitable distribution will be reduced to a minimum.

Conservation Order M-237 was revised January 7, this year, by the War Production Board to allow adequate stocks of canned foods to move into distributors' hands prior to rationing. All restriction on canners' shipments to eligible receivers are removed except as frozen by other government orders.

Wholesalers may receive quantities of Groups I, II, and III sufficient to bring their inventories to an amount equal to 25 per cent of the base. Any amounts which are held by wholesalers subject to the freeze agreement (in Conservation Order M-237) for release as of April 1, are now released—thus becoming part of the wholesaler's inventory. The wholesaler's base is his sales or receipts, whichever he chooses to use for each group, during the period January 1, 1942, through August 31, 1942. Wholesale deliveries remain restricted for the present. This will enable wholesalers to accumulate sufficient inventories for stocking retailers just prior to rationing.

Some canners and wholesalers may be unaware that Section 500.23, Paragraph (b) of General Order O.D.T. 18 Revised of the Office of Defense Transportation specifically exempts tariff minimum carload shipments of any commodity or commodities which have been allocated or limited by a regulation of an agency of the United States Government in such quantity as to preclude shipment of an amount sufficient to meet the loading requirements of the Order. Special Direction O.D.T. 18 Revised—5 prescribes a minimum weight for canned goods of not less than 65,000 pounds. Shipments, however, falling under the provisions of the exemption paragraph quoted above are not subject to the specific carload minimum established in the Special Direction mentioned. In other words, when the quantity permitted to be moved to bring inventories up to the levels permitted by Conservation Order M-237 is less than the 65,000 pound requirement of the Special Direction issued by the Office of Defense Transportation, such lesser quantities may be moved under the exemption provision of Section 500.23, Paragraph (b) of General Order O.D.T. 18 Revised. This will give you more freedom in filling wholesalers' orders and allow them to bring their inventories up to allowable levels.

Before closing I would like to remind you that when your packing season arrives, you will be making a real contribution to the war effort by producing maximum packs of all items. Don't let the size of your pack be influenced by the point value of a particular item. The machinery is set up to make prompt adjustments in point values. If any item moves too slowly the point value will be reduced. The program is flexible enough to guarantee that everything that is packed can be consumed.

Furthermore, we have provided for normal movement of the civilian pack so that your warehouses will not become overcrowded at the time of the pack. This is accomplished by the flexible wholesale inventory factor which assures wholesalers adequate point purchasing power. These allowable inventories will be adjusted so that wholesalers can buy according to need. This flexibility will permit canners to ship out their new pack according to customary trade practices.

However, the flexibility of the program is affected by your monthly reports. The reports show us in Washington exactly what is produced and how fast it is moving. We need these figures to help set point values and for the intelligent operation of the program. It is to your interest to file reports promptly, completely, and accurately, so that we can make necessary adjustments promptly.

Point Rationing Announced for March 1

Actual rationing of commercially canned, bottled and frozen fruits and vegetables, including juices, all soups, and dried fruits, under the point system will begin on Monday, March 1, the Office of Price Administration announced February 2. Preserves, jams and jellies are not included.

Retail sales of the foods to be rationed will be suspended as of midnight Saturday, February 20, and registration of the entire civilian population for War Ration Book Two will be conducted during the six days beginning Monday, February 22.

The first ration period will cover the month of March and each holder of War Ration Book Two (except those possessing more than the allowable maximum of five cans) will have

48 points to "spend" for the rationed foods when retail selling resumes on Monday, March 1. These 48 points will be represented by the blue stamps bearing the serial letters "A", "B", and "C". This gives each person three 8-point stamps, three 5-point stamps, three 2-point stamps, and three 1-point stamps —a total of 48 points. Stamps for succeeding months will be used in alphabetical order, but the exact number of points to be allowed will not be disclosed until the middle of the previous month. Points for April will be announced around March 15, it was stated.

Wholesalers Asked to Report Canned Food Stocks

All wholesalers of canned and bottled fruits and vegetables were urged by the Office of Price Administration, February 4, to report their inventory and movement of stocks before February 10.

The majority of wholesalers now reporting handle more than 95 per cent of the pack, which they supply to chain and independent grocery stores. It is to the non-reporting wholesalers who handle about 5 per cent of the pack that OPA is directing this appeal.

These reports are needed in Washington to provide information covering the quantity and location of processed foods at the wholesale level. This information, which has been coming in since May, 1942, will be used in working out allocations and distribution under the rationing program. Wholesalers who complete these reports provide OPA with necessary information in arranging for necessary adjustments after rationing begins.

The report form asks for an inventory of stock in sizes on hand at the beginning of the month, receipts of each item taken in during the month, and the total stocks on hand at the end of the month.

USDA to Support Olive Prices for Oil

With available supplies of container materials inadequate for packing the California olive crop, the Department of Agriculture has announced a price support program designed to aid growers in diverting these olives for crushing into war-important oil.

Prices of olives for crushing will be supported through loans by the Commodity Credit Corporation to crushers who pay designated prices to growers. Loans of $3.75 a gallon for bulk olive oil of acceptable quality will be made to crushers who pay growers a minimum of $127 a ton for Mission variety or $117 a ton for the Manzanillo variety, delivered at the crushing plant. This would insure an average grower price of about $123 per ton for all oil olives.

Purposes of the program are (1) to encourage a maximum production of the much-needed oil by assuring growers of prices commensurate with the present prices for the oil, and (2) to prevent possible waste of that portion of the crop which cannot be packed as ripe olives because of limited tinplate and rubber for glass container closures. Details of the Department's program, which will be administered by the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Food Distribution Administration, will be announced soon.

GREATER DRY PEA ACREAGE SOUGHT

USDA Announces Price Support Program to Obtain Planting of 725,000 Acres

Seeking a further increase in 1943 production of dry peas, the U. S. Department of Agriculture on January 30 announced a price support program designed to encourage the planting of 725,000 acres instead of the 665,000 acres called for originally.

Through purchases by the Food Distribution Administration, prices for designated classes of smooth dry peas will be supported at $5.50 per hundred pounds for U. S. No. 1 grade and $5.25 for U. S. No. 2 grade peas, in bags, f.o.b. carrier at country shipping points. The designated classes are Alaska, Scotch Green, First and Best, Marrowfat, and White Canada.

Effective immediately, FDA will purchase 1942 crop dry peas of these classes at the above announced prices to encourage continued movement to FDA for war uses.

In addition to the price support program announced for the 1943 crop of smooth type peas, Department officials said that purchases will be made by FDA under a supplemental price support program for designated wrinkled classes of dry peas. This supplemental program will apply only to peas grown for canning purposes under contracts approved by USDA War Boards, but which, for various reasons, will not be used for canning. Prices for these dry wrinkled classes will be supported at levels of $4.25 per 100 pounds for U. S. No. 1 grade and $4 for U. S. No. 2 grade, in bags, f.o.b. carrier at country shipping points. The designated classes are: Alderman, Perfection, Profusion, Surprise, and Thomas Laxton.

In keeping with the 1943 price support program announced by the Secretary of Agriculture, January 17, to encourage the planting in 1943 of 500,000 additional acres to dry edible beans, FDA will support prices, through a purchase program, for 12 designated classes at $5.60 per 100 pounds for U. S. No. 1 grade, and $5.45 for U. S. No. 2 grade beans, in bags, f.o.b. carrier at country shipping points. Beans of U. S. No. 3 grade will be purchased at $5.20 per 100 pounds, in bags, f.o.b. carrier at country shipping points, if because of the large supply of such grade due to weather conditions in 1943 it becomes necessary to do so to assure the maximum quantity of beans reaching consumption channels. The designated classes are: Pea, Medium White, Great Northern, Small White, Pink, Pinto, Cranberry, Small Red, Flat Small White, Light Red Kidney, Dark Red Kidney, and Western Red Kidney.

In addition to price support at these announced levels, producers will receive a payment of $20 an acre for dry beans and $15 an acre for dry peas planted in excess of 90 per cent of the individual farm goal, up to 110 per cent of the goal. Producers also may obtain loans from Commodity Credit Corporation on uncleaned dry beans and dry peas to enable them to get immediate returns from these crops.

Effective immediately, the support prices for 1943 crop dry beans will be paid for all 1942 crop dry beans of the designated classes which are bought by FDA. This is for the purpose of encouraging the continued movement of 1942 crop beans to FDA.

LISTING OF OPA FIELD OFFICES

Compilation Gives Location of Regional Offices, State and District Addresses

As the policy of the Office of Price Administration is to decentralize its interpretation procedure and to handle in Washington only exceptional cases, the following list of field offices of the OPA is published for the information of canners who may wish to confer or communicate with the regional administrators or State or district directors. The list was compiled from the latest information available on the OPA field organization.

REGION I

Regional Administrator—Old Colony Trust Bldg., 17 Court St., Boston, Mass. A. C. Quale, Food Representative.

State Offices:
- Connecticut—55 Allyn St., Hartford.
- Maine—151 Water St., Augusta.
- Massachusetts—10 Post Office Square, Boston.
- New Hampshire—15 Crpitol St., Concord.
- Rhode Island—938 Hospital Trust Bldg., Providence.
- Vermont—Pavilion Hotel, Montpelier.

REGION II

Regional Administrator—Empire State Building, New York, N. Y. Richard Bean, Food Representative.

State and District Offices:
- Delaware—102 Pennsylvania Railroad Bldg., Wilmington.
- District of Columbia—5601 Connecticut Ave., Washington.
- Maryland—Baltimore Trust Bldg., Baltimore.
- New Jersey—State Director, 20 Washington Place, Newark.
  - District offices:
    - Broadway—Stevens Bldg., 300 Broadway, Camden.
    - Broad St. Natl. Bank Bldg., 145 E. State St., Trenton.
- New York—State Director, 535 Fifth Ave., New York.
  - District offices:
    - 112 State St., Albany.
    - Telephone Company Bldg., Binghamton.
    - 190 Delaware Ave., Buffalo.
    - 1203 Temple Bldg., Rochester.
    - Syracuse-Kemper Bldg., Syracuse.
- Pennsylvania—State Director, 813 New Broad St. Station Bldg., Philadelphia.
  - District offices:
    - Rothert Bldg., 12th Ave. and 12th St., Altoona.
    - Blackstone Bldg., Market St., Harrisburg.
    - 205 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh.
    - Lincoln Trust Bldg., Scranton.
    - Williamsport Natl. Bank Bldg., Williamsport.

REGION III

Regional Administrator—363 Union Commerce Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio. F. J. Champion, Food Representative.

State and District Offices:
- Indiana—State Director, 510 N. N. J. Ave., Indianapolis.
  - District office—Pythian Bldg., 224 W. Jefferson Blvd., South Bend.
- Kentucky—700 Kenyon Bldg., Louisville.
- Michigan—State Director, 600 Griswold Ave., Detroit.
  - District offices:
    - 506 Keeler Furniture Bldg., Fountain St., Grand Rapids.
    - 1011 E. Ludington St., Iron Mountain.
    - 200 N. Capitol St., Lansing.
    - 135 N. Water St., Saginaw.
    - 112 E. Front St., Traverse City.
- Ohio—68 E. Gay St., Columbus.
  - District offices:
    - 605 Union Trust Bldg., Cincinnati.
    - Union Commerce Bldg., Cleveland.
    - Home Bank Bldg., Toledo.
- West Virginia—217 Peoples Bldg., Charleston.

REGION IV

Regional Administrator—Candler Bldg., Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga. W. Hutcheson, Wholesale Food Representative and Francis E. Kemper, Retail Food Representative.

State and District Offices:
- Alabama—State Director, Bell Bldg., Montgomery.
  - District office—Phoenix Bldg., Birmingham.
- Florida—State Director, 9th Floor, Barnett Natl. Bank Bldg., Jacksonville.
  - District office—Wallace S. Bldg., 608 Tampa St., Tampa.
- Georgia—State Director, 44 Pryor St., N. E., Atlanta.
  - District office—Blun Bldg., 35 Bull St., Savannah.
- Mississippi—Tower Bldg., Jackson.
- North Carolina—State Director, 227 E. Edenton St., Raleigh.
  - District office—Law Bldg., 730 E. Trade St., Charlotte.
- South Carolina—Liberty Life Bldg., Columbia.
- Tennessee—State Director, Stahlman Bldg., Nashville.
  - District office—212 Sterrick Bldg., Memphis.
- Virginia—State Director, 7th & Franklin Sts., Schmidt Bldg., Richmond.
  - District office—Frigidaire Bldg., 29 W. Franklin Road, Roanoke.

REGION V

Regional Administrator—Fidelity Bldg., 1000 Main St., Dallas, Tex. W. V. Womack, Food Representative.

State and District Offices:
- Arkansas—Commercial Natl. Bank Bldg., Little Rock.
- Kansas—York-Rite Bldg., Wichita.
- Louisiana—State Director, 304 Triad Bldg., Baton Rouge.
  - District office—Canal Bldg., New Orleans.
- Missouri—State Director, 640 Paul Brown Bldg., St. Louis.
  - District office—Mutual Interstate Bldg., Kansas City.
- Oklahoma—State Director, 5th Floor, Key Bldg., Oklahoma City.
  - District office—517 Petroleum Bldg., Tulsa.
- Texas—State Director, Fort Worth Club Bldg., Fort Worth.
  - District offices:
    - 820 Electric Bldg., Houston.
    - Lubbock Natl. Bank Bldg., Lubbock.
    - Majestic Bldg., San Antonio.

REGION VI

Regional Administrator—226 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. R. H. Eliel, Food Representative.

State and District Offices:
- Illinois—State Director, 301 W. Adams St., Springfield.
  - District office—228 N. LaSalle St., Chicago.
- Iowa—Liberty Bldg., Des Moines.
- Minnesota—W-1281 First Natl. Bank Bldg., St. Paul.
- Nebraska—625 Stuart Bldg., Lincoln.
- North Dakota—Harvester Bldg., Bismarck.
- South Dakota—115 E. Dakota Ave., Pierre.
- Wisconsin—Plankington Bldg., Milwaukee.

REGION VII

Regional Administrator—506 Kittredge Bldg., Denver, Colo. Joel H. Thornton, Food Representative.

State Offices:
- Colorado—420 Kittredge Bldg., Denver.
- Idaho—Capital Securities Bldg., Boise.

Montana—Placer Hotel, Main and Grand Sts., Helena.
New Mexico—320 W. Central Ave., Albuquerque.
Utah—Atlas Bldg., Salt Lake City.
Wyoming—State OPA Bldg., Cheyenne.

REGION VIII

Regional Administrator—1355 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. Edmond F. Maher and A. H. Harrison, Food Representatives.

State and District Offices:
Arizona—17 W. Van Buren St., Phoenix.
California:
Director for Southern Calif., Western Pacific Bldg., 1031 S. Broadway, Los Angeles.
District office—432 Spreckels Bldg., 121 Broadway, San Diego.
Director for Northern Calif., 1355 Market St., San Francisco.
District office—430 Patterson Bldg., Fresno.
Nevada—285 S. Virginia St., Reno.
Oregon—Bodell Bldg., 520 S. W. Sixth Ave., Portland.
Washington—White-Henry-Stuart Bldg., 1201 Fourth Ave., Seattle.

REGION IX

Regional Administrator—Regional Office for Territories and Possessions, Room 238, Temporary D, Washington, D. C.

Territories:
Alaska—Juneau.
Hawaii—Iolani Palace, Honolulu.
Puerto Rico—Ponce de Leon Ave., San Juan.
Virgin Islands—Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas.

FIRE HAZARDS IN CANNING PLANTS

Precautions for Avoiding Critical Loss of Food and Production Facilities

The increased number of fires in food plants during 1942 which have not only destroyed or crippled production facilities, but in many instances have resulted in complete loss of actual food supplies in warehouses or during processing, have caused concern among procurement and production officials. On the premise that food is no less a weapon than tanks, guns and airplanes, the position is taken that anything which impedes maximum production in 1943 is of service to the enemy. Too many of such fires are the result of carelessness, an element that requires particular watchfulness in these times of manpower shortage, when food packers are dependent to a great extent on inexperienced and amateur workers.

For the use of Department of Agriculture officials now contacting food packers in meetings and elsewhere, and for the secretaries of State canners associations, Lansing B. Warner, Incorporated, has prepared a bulletin containing advice as to how to keep fire out of food plants. Following are the principal precautions given in this bulletin:

Careless smoking and disposal of cigarettes, pipes and cigars are responsible for an appalling number of fires and this hazard is increasing in importance from year to year. This danger should be controlled.

In some plants, certain periods are set aside during which employees may smoke, and certain locations are designated for this purpose. Convenient receptacles filled with sand are placed at entrances and signs prohibiting smoking are posted conspicuously where they will get the smoker's attention. If employees can be made to realize the serious effect that their careless or surreptitious smoking may have on the nation's efforts toward victory, they will understand that violations of smoking restrictions are a definite aid and comfort to our enemies. The ideal situation is to prohibit smoking and enforce the rule strictly. If this cannot be accomplished, some definite control over this hazard should be maintained.

Overheated stoves and furnaces, faulty chimneys and flues are responsible for large fires in many food plants every winter. We may have enough cold weather to require heat for several weeks more and we should like to emphasize the need for close supervision of all heating units that you may employ. Keep several feet of clear space on all sides and guard against the possibility of piling stock or any combustible material close to the stove or furnace.

Keep your electrical systems in good shape. Keep your eyes open for makeshift wiring, oversized or "doctored" fuses, worn insulation, wires looped over nails or pipes. Call in an expert electrician for repairs and don't trust these important details to some "handy man" about the plant.

Good housekeeping is just as desirable in the plant as it is at home—vastly more so, when the hazard of fire is considered. If rubbish, loose packing materials, cases, etc. are cleaned up daily, that alone will help reduce the number of fires for 1943. If oily wiping cloths, waste, etc. are kept in metal cans with self-closing covers instead of being thrown in some corner or in a convenient box or barrel, you will greatly lessen the danger of fire from spontaneous ignition of these substances.

Frozen water plugs are bound to retard prompt and efficient fire-fighting.

Cooperate with your local fire-fighting authorities and with your safety engineers and inspectors. They are generally qualified to give you expert advice and they have your interests and the safety of the community at heart. The local organizations, both voluntary and professional, have felt the effects of the redistribution of manpower. Their ranks have, in many instances, been seriously depleted. Experienced fire fighters have joined the armed forces or have been attracted by the high wages paid in other industries. This factor has contributed substantially toward an increase in the loss resulting from fire. You should exert every influence you can command to keep your local fire department personnel on an efficient basis so that a small fire may be controlled before it develops into a serious conflagration.

92 Per Cent of Parity Is Potato Support

To encourage growers to increase Irish potato production sufficiently to meet expanded wartime requirements, the Department of Agriculture on February 3 announced that it will support potato prices in 1943 at a level equivalent to 92 per cent of parity.

The Department announced recently that the 1943 potato acreage goal has been increased an additional 3.6 per cent over 1942 plantings, calling for a total planted acreage of 3,260,000 acres—nearly 17 per cent over 1942 acreage. It also was announced that a production incentive payment program would be operated in conjunction with the price support program in encouraging this increased production.

Under the incentive payment program, growers will receive 50 cents per bushel on the normal yield of the acreage planted to potatoes in excess of 90 per cent of their individual farm goals, up to 110 per cent of the goals. This incentive payment applies only to acreage planted after February 1, 1943, but the price support program applies to all potatoes harvested after March 1.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Machinery–Equipment

Names of member-firms who want to buy or who are offering for sale the machinery and equipment items listed below will be furnished upon application to the Association. When requesting names, be sure to give the number of the item referred to (40-W and 62-S, etc.), and your firm name.

This service is limited to publication of the items wanted or for sale and to furnishing the identity of buyer or seller on request.

WANTED

40-W—Burt labeling machine that will handle both round bottles and cans.

41-W—Four used green pea viners.

42-W—Horizontal steam engine complete, 35 or 40 hp.

43-W—Calandria type vacuum pan unit to be used to replace a coil type unit in a Pfaudler glass-lined vacuum pan. Six-foot unit preferred, but will consider the purchase of any size which can be used for the above purpose.

44-W—Combination 2-2½ continuous agitating cooker and cooler; minimum capacity 70 cans per minute for 15-minute cook.

45-W—No. 10 juice filler.

46-W—No. 2 juice filler.

47-W—No. 10 plunger type filler.

48-W—Tomato crusher-preheater.

49-W—Juice extractor.

50-W—Tubular pasteurizer.

51-W—Four 30-gallon stainless steel tilting kettles.

52-W—Two Sterling vegetable peelers.

53-W—M & S corn filler.

54-W—Tomato pulper.

55-W—Cutter fruit washer.

56-W—Cutter potato washer.

57-W—Six warehouse trucks, 3 x 6 foot platform.

58-W—Gasoline factory lift truck.

59-W—Arc welder.

60-W—Two 250-400 gallon stainless or glass-lined tanks, preferably with agitator.

61-W—Twelve viners. Will buy or rent for period from June 15 to July 20.

62-W—Three Sterling potato peelers, or large size Blakeslee or other type peelers. Must be large size.

63-W—Robins or Hoopston or similar make rotary tomato washer.

64-W—24-inch elevator for whole tomatoes; approximately eight feet high. Similar to Monitor gooseneck.

65-W—24- or 30-inch inspection table, 20 to 30 feet long. Could be rubber belt conveyor, La Port chain, or roller inspection table.

66-W—Langsenkamp hot break tank for tomatoes, or Food Machinery crusher pre-heater.

67-W—The following tomato juice equipment: Langsenkamp Model A, Food Machinery, or similar make juice extractor; 1½- or 2-inch rotary pump; strainer; 12-valve filler for filling No. 2 cans up to 46-ounce or 46-ounce to No. 10's; pre heating tanks for juice before filling.

FOR SALE

62-S—Electrically-powered Crescent low-lift truck, complete with charging unit.

63-S—Good, used copper jacketed kettles—two of 25-gallon capacity, seven of 50-gallon capacity, and one 75-gallon.

64-S—Two 35-gallon, 26 x 20 inches deep, steam jacketed, copper tilting type kettles, with stand.

65-S—Sixty-gallon, 32 x 24 inches deep, steam jacketed, copper tilting type kettle with stand—"Safety" by Burkhards.

66-S—Gruendler No. 2 Special B Hammermill with fan; no motor or collector.

67-S—Berlin semi-automatic hand filler for No. 10 cans.

68-S—Diesel motor driven pork cuber.

69-S—One wood-frame and two iron-frame Monitor pea and green lima bean graders.

70-S—Old type Buffalo kraut cutter.

71-S—Sprague 15-foot blancher.

72-S—Three Huntley 15-foot blanchers.

73-S—Three Sal-Wood density regulators.

74-S—Two Gould Pyramid horizontal, double-acting, geared piston pumps, size 6 x 6 inches.

75-S—Three 25 h.p. and two 40 h.p. steam engines.

76-S—Viking rotary pump, two-inch bronze body, tight and loose pulley.

77-S—Peerless Model 5 standard can exhauster for No. 2 cans. Needs new pipe.

78-S—Model 7 Sprague-Sells corn silker.

79-S—Sprague glass-type shaker washer.

81-S—Two White pea feeders, standard, short type.

82-S—Four Tuc corn huskers for motor drive, without motors.

83-S—Two Model 5 R. and L. Sprague corn cutters.

84-S—Monitor No. 5 pea cleaner.

85-S—Olney Quality pea grader.

86-S—Coons automatic seedcell apple slicing machines with roller inspection tables.

87-S—Four 1,500-gallon per hour homogenizers and three 900-gallon per hour homogenizers.

88-S—About 500 dozen 10-ounce straight side jars and 53 MM White caps. Reasonable price.

ORDER INCREASES SHOOK PRICES

OPA Revision for Western Production Brings About Rise of 8 Per Cent

Prices for western wooden agricultural containers—used in shipping and storing fruits and vegetables—were increased about 8 per cent February 3 by the Office of Price Administration to cover increased production costs since 1941.

Completely revising Maximum Price Regulation No. 186 (Western Wooden Agricultural Containers), OPA set new dollars and cents ceiling for shook—the finished lumber used in the manufacture of containers—warehouses and delivery charges, and extra workings.

Generally, the revision effects an increase of $4 per thousand feet of shook, $1 per thousand feet for warehouse and delivery charges, and 10 per cent for extra workings.

The action, which became effective February 3, 1943, also makes special provisions for metropolitan factories and for retail sales and institutes a modified pricing basis for items produced in the States of Washington and Idaho, and the counties of Baker, Umatilla, Wheeler and Union in the State of Oregon—an area defined in the regulation as the "Northwestern area."

The regulation covers wooden agricultural containers produced in California, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado.

The measure will relieve metropolitan box factories by permitting them to sell agricultural shook in quantities of less than 10,000 feet at a price $5 per thousand feet more than prices established for the other producers. A metropolitan "mill" is defined as one which has 66 per cent of its total

production in industrial shook and delivers agricultural shook within a radius of 25 miles from the cities listed in the regulation—Oakland, San Francisco and San Pedro in California; Portland and Salem in Oregon; and Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma in Washington.

Another change in the regulation establishes a special $5 mark-up which may be added to the maximum prices on small retail sales under 2,000 feet. If a retail sale is made out of a warehouse a charge for delivery may be added. This change is in line with previous industry practice which has maintained the differential because of a greater cost involved in handling small sales.

The revised regulation also changed the method of pricing items produced in the Northwest area. All items produced in the Northwest area now are priced f. o. b. mill, but full freight based upon an 1,800 pound weight for shook and 2,700 pound weight for car strips may be added to the basic price.

The revision distinguishes between two groups of warehouses—(1) the "mill warehouse" which is at the mill, and (2) the "distribution warehouse," that is away from the mill. On a shipment of 30,000 pounds or more, a distribution warehouse may make an addition of $2 per thousand feet (or 10 cents per hundred units of unitized stock); but mill warehouses cannot make these additions. On a shipment of less than 30,000 pounds both types of warehouse may make the additions.

COMMITTEE APPROVES INVESTIGATIONS

House Resolutions Would Authorize Probe of Federal Executive Agencies

Two resolutions authorizing investigations of the executive agencies of the Government were approved on February 2 by the House Committee on Rules. One of these had been submitted by Representative Clarence Cannon of Missouri, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, following his criticism the week before of the Department of Agriculture for its announced program of incentive payments. Chairman Cannon's resolution would authorize the Appropriations Committee to examine and conduct studies of the organization and operation of any executive agency the Committee may deem necessary to assist in the determination of matters within its jurisdiction.

The other resolution approved by the Rules Committee but not yet formally reported to the House, was submitted by Representative Howard W. Smith of Virginia. It would provide for a special committee to conduct investigations of any action, rule, procedure, regulation, order or directive of any government agency where complaint is made that the Government's action is beyond the authority granted by Congress, invades constitutional rights, inflicts penalties without affording those accused an opportunity to present a defense before a fair tribunal, and attempts by interpretation to write into acts of Congress or executive orders purposes not justified by the language of the act or order.

Among a number of additional resolutions pending in the House Rules Committee and calling for special investigation, is one that would authorize the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to determine whether any government agency or officer is "formulating plans with a view to putting into effect (a) requirements with respect to Federal grade labeling or articles or commodities, and the discarding of private brand names of articles or commodities, and (b) any other requirements intended to bring about simplification and standardization of production, marketing, and distribution of articles or commodities, as well as concentration of industry or production." The resolution, which was submitted by Representative Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, in addition, would direct the Committee to determine whether such plans are necessary to the war effort and the extent to which such plans may represent an attempt to change our domestic economy along lines not authorized by Congress.

Also before the Rules Committee is a proposal submitted by Chairman Hampton P. Fulmer of the Agriculture Committee under which that Committee would receive House approval to conduct an investigation "of the programs heretofore adopted, and of the programs which are hereafter adopted, by the various agencies in the executive branch of the Government, which affect or may affect the production of food in the United States."

The House Committee on Agriculture again has reported favorably a bill to require parity price determinations to include farm labor costs. A similar proposal passed the House in the last Congress but was not acted upon in the Senate. Under the measure farm labor costs would be computed on the basis of the national average and would include wages of hired workers, farm operators, and members of the families of farm operators engaged in work on the farm. All such labor costs would be computed on the basis of wage rates for hired hands.

Selective Service Cites Non-deferrable Occupations

The Bureau of Selective Service of the War Manpower Commission on February 2 advised its local boards that after April 1 certain activities and occupations would be "non-deferrable" regardless of dependents.

A memorandum was issued listing (a) 29 occupations as "non-deferrable regardless of the activity in which they are found" and (b) all occupations as non-deferrable in 19 manufacturing, eight wholesale and retail trade, and nine service activities. The occupations cited are not of the type that are to be found in the 34 essential industries, which include food processing and agriculture. Both of the new lists are preliminary and will be added to from time to time.

Facilities of the United States Employment Service are being mobilized to enable men with dependents, who are in these occupations and activities, to find war jobs. It was pointed out that if the worker did not shift to a highly essential occupation or activity it would be probable that a future extension of the list might again make him subject to loss of deferrable status.

Local boards are instructed that, beginning April 1, 1943, they "shall reconsider the status of all registrants who are known to be engaged in activities or occupations designated as non-deferrable by the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission." Local boards and Selective Service appeal agencies in considering the status of such registrants, it is emphasized, shall be governed by the general provisions of Selective Service regulations as to procedure, notices, and appeals.

Price Ceilings Established for Lead Arsenate

Price ceilings for lead arsenate sold by manufacturers to other manufacturers or distributors, and to retail dealers and to large growers, are established by the Office of Price Administration in Maximum Price Regulation No. 315, effective February 8. Wholesale distributors are required to adjust their prices by the exact dollar and cent adjustment in manufacturers' prices, but stocks on hand before February 8, 1943, may continue to be sold at ceiling prices established by the General Maximum Price Regulation. MPR 315 does not apply to sales of this insecticide at retail, prices for which are established by MPR 144, as amended.

Manufacturers sell most of their products to distributors, but about 25 per cent of their sales are made to retail dealers and to large growers, who use this insecticide to protect fruit crops.

Rotenone Holders Required to Report Stocks

A requirement of General Preference Order M-133 as amended, announced in the INFORMATION LETTER for January 30, is that "each person, other than the Army or Navy of the United States, or the United States Maritime Commission, or War Shipping Administration, who, as of the close of business on December 31, 1942, owned more than five hundred pounds of rotenone, or more than five thousand pounds of rotenone insecticides, or a combination of the two having a rotenone content of more than five hundred pounds, shall on or before February 10, 1943, file Form PD-785 with the War Production Board, Chemicals Division, Washington, D. C."

The Association has been informed by the Chemicals Division of WPB that this regulation applies to any one who has on hand that quantity of rotenone or rotenone insecticide, regardless of whether he is an importer, processor, mixer, distributor, or consumer.

Suggestions on Utilization of Rotenone Supply

Practical suggestions for stretching out present supplies of rotenone in order to cover needs during the coming season have been made by the Committee of the American Association of Economic Entomologists on Coordination of Entomology with the War Effort. Three mimeographed letters have so far been issued by this committee, the first stating the general procedure to be followed by the committee in sending out such suggestions and recommendations for control of insects, the second applying specifically to control of insects on beans, while the third letter recommends conservation of rotenone dusts through proper storing of unneeded or left-over supplies.

Copies of these letters have been obtained by the Association's Raw Products Bureau and are available to canners' fieldmen and others upon request directed to the Bureau.

Army Invites Bids on Mayonnaise

The Jersey City Quartermaster has invited bids on 12,000 1-gallon, full screw top jars of Type A mayonnaise. Bids will be opened on February 15.

Farm Machinery Is Granted Oil Supply

The Petroleum Administration for War on February 2 exempted operation of farming and mining machinery and equipment from an order (Petroleum Distribution Order 3) cutting industrial oil rations in 17 Eastern States by 40 per cent.

This was done by adding those classes of operations to others listed in the original ration cut order January 18 as essential operations not affected by the reduction decree.

ODT Ruling on Fuel Rationing for Trucks

Under fuel rationing procedures for commercial motor vehicles now in effect, no operator need do without gasoline while his application for a Certificate of War Necessity or a request for an adjustment of his certificate is pending, Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, pointed out February 1.

ODT procedures provide for the immediate transport needs of commercial motor vehicle operators under three sets of circumstances. These are:

1. That the applicant has applied for, but has not received nor been denied, a Certificate of War Necessity. In this case the applicant will merely have to affirm this fact to his local War Price and Rationing Board to receive sufficient ration coupons to operate for 30 days, or until March 31, whichever is the shorter period.

2. That the applicant has received a valid Certificate of War Necessity. Presentation of such a certificate to the operator's local rationing board will enable the operator to obtain sufficient coupons for the amount of gasoline allowed him by his certificate. At the time he applies for his first-quarter ration, he also will be given the coupons for his second three-month period, so that an additional trip to his ration board will not be necessary.

3. That a request for more gallonage than the certificate allowed has been submitted to ODT and is still under consideration. The operator must prove this to his ration board by presenting a postcard notification from ODT which acknowledges the appeal to be under consideration. This acknowledgment will be furnished the operator by ODT—or, if the operator is a farmer, by his county Farm Transportation Committee of the USDA County War Boards—at the time the appeal is filed. Such acknowledgment will be the ration board's authority to issue sufficient ration coupons to operate for 30 days, or until March 31, whichever is the shorter period.

Renewals of Ration Cards by Mail

Holders of supplemental "B" and "C" gasoline rations may obtain renewals by mail rather than by appearing personally before local War Price and Rationing Boards, the Office of Price Administration announced February 2.

The simplified method for renewing rations will apply also to renewals for non-highway rations, such as gasoline-powered farm equipment and industrial machinery. Authorization for this procedure is contained in an amendment to the mileage rationing regulations (Amendment 20 to Ration Order 5C) and will be effective February 8.

Under the new plan, rationing boards will mail renewal application forms to "B", "C", "E" and "R" ration holders some time before their rations expire. This is a new form taking the place of the present renewal certificate, which was attached to the original application for a supplemental ration.

Controls Imposed on Tank Car Shipments

A new series of orders covering transportation, the first one designed to eliminate excessive hauling and transportation of less essential materials, was inaugurated by the War Production Board, January 31, with issuance of General Transportation Order T-1. Purpose of the order, which deals with steel tank cars and trucks, is to control the use of tank cars for all shipments except petroleum and petroleum products because of the critical shortage of tank cars.

Three types of controls are set up by Lists I, II, and III attached to the order.

List I materials—molasses and caustic soda—are zoned. Shipments may not be made beyond the prescribed areas without special authorization of WPB.

List II materials are those that must be reported by the 20th day of the month prior to the month in which they will be shipped, or 10 days before shipment, if not previously reported. Reported shipments may be made without authorization, but special directions may be issued by the Director General for Operations, limiting such shipments. If shipments have been made before special directions can be issued to stop or divert them, blanket directions will be issued for such future shipments. These controls take effect March 1. Included in List II is corn syrup. Shipments of this product in tank cars any distance, or of more than 200 miles in tank trucks, originating on or after March 1 are affected.

List III materials are exempt from control unless they also appear in List I or List II, in which case they are subject to the restrictions governing these lists. Included in List III are: Babassu oil, liquid chlorine, ester gums, fish or sea animal oil, milk, nitrogen fertilizer solution (including crude), peanut oil, pickles, soybean oil, and vinegar.

Any material which does not appear on List I, II, or III may not be shipped by tank car after March 1 without special authorization, unless consigned to the Army or Navy or for Lend-lease. Proof of authorization must be shown by the shipper before cars will be assigned by the Office of Defense Transportation. The purpose of this provision is to prevent shipment of materials in tank cars where other means of transportation are available, or where the shipment is not essential to the war program. Shipment by tank truck of materials not listed in the order is not affected.

LABOR SHORTAGE AREAS DESIGNATED

(Concluded from page 7479)

Special emphasis was placed in the new policy statement on the local area war manpower organization. "Under the War Manpower Commission broad powers are delegated to regional directors and operating authority in turn is given to area directors so that decisions may be made promptly at the point where manpower problems arise," WMC Chairman McNutt said. "The local decisions are based upon broad policies which have been framed after thorough consultation with management, labor and the government agencies concerned."

WAGE-HOUR POLICY ON DEHYDRATION

Administrator's Letter Deals With Applicability Of 7(b) (3) and 7(c) Exemptions

Counsel for the Association recently called to the attention of the Wage and Hour Division the fact that certain canners now contemplate expansion into the field of fruit and vegetable dehydration. Request was made for a definite statement of the Division's policy concerning the application to dehydration operations of the Section 7(b)(3) and Section 7(c) exemptions from the requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

In a letter dated January 29, 1943, L. Metcalf Walling, Administrator of the Wage & Hour Division outlined that policy as follows:

You point out that canners have been able to take both a section 7(c) and a section 7(b)(3) exemption for their canning of perishable or seasonal fresh fruits and vegetables. You are familiar with the fact that the subsection of section 7(c) to which you refer provides a 14 workweek exemption from the overtime provision of the Act for employees in any place of employment where their employer is engaged "in the first processing of, or in canning or packing, perishable or seasonal fresh fruits or vegetables." Dehydrating may constitute first processing. If first processing is performed on perishable or seasonal fresh fruits or vegetables, the 14 week 7(c) exemption is applicable. As you know, many types of fruits and vegetables are dehydrated and the dehydrating process takes various forms. Where the section 7(c) exemption is applicable to such dehydrating, the section 7(b)(3) exemption . . . will also apply. It is possible of course that the section 7(b)(3) exemption will apply under some circumstances even if the 14 week 7(c) exemption is inapplicable.

You state that several canners who are contemplating going into the dehydrating field have asked whether they will be entitled, in the dehydration of fruits and vegetables, to take the section 7(c) and 7(b)(3) exemptions. As you are aware, these exemptions are applicable on an establishment basis. If exempt canning and dehydration are being performed during the same workweeks in the same establishment, the section 7(c) exemption may apply to both processes. But no single establishment will be entitled to more than 14 workweeks of exemption during a year under either section 7(c) or section 7(b)(3), although, as you know, if both exemptions are applicable it may take 14 weeks under each or 28 in all.

Since Administrator Walling's statement was necessarily general, it is suggested that canners having any specific problems which are as yet unanswered submit them to the Association for consideration.

Fuel Purchases For Certified Trucks

Vehicles carrying "Certificates of War Necessity" are now permitted to obtain gasoline at stations operating on a 24-hours-a-day basis, Deputy Petroleum Administrator for War Ralph K. Davies announced February 1. Formerly, stations operating on a 24-hours-a-day basis could sell motor fuels to all vehicles for 12 hours a day and only to cars bearing "T" ration stickers during the remainder of the day.

However, service stations operating on a 12-hours-a-day, or 72-hours-a-week basis may not sell motor fuels to any vehicles except during the 12-hour period when the station is open to all consumers of motor fuels.

Army Assures Return of Salmon Vessels

Assurance was received February 4 by Harold L. Ickes, Coordinator of Fisheries, from Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, that a large percentage of the floating equipment chartered by the Army will be returned to the Alaska salmon-fishing industry in ample time for seasonal operations. Secretary Stimson further stated that where it would be impossible to return the floating equipment chartered, the War Department planned to loan similar equipment to the salmon industry.

"This assurance," said the Coordinator, "will relieve one of the most pressing problems confronting the salmon industry. It is now up to the industry itself to proceed as rapidly as possible with plans in order to obtain a maximum pack of salmon in Alaska."

Total B. C. Salmon Pack for United Kingdom

The entire 1942 salmon pack of British Columbia, totaling 1,806,009 cases of 48 pounds each, has been purchased by the Canadian Government for shipment to the United Kingdom, according to the Department of Commerce.

Although the total pack decreased as compared with 1941, the commercial catch of sockeye salmon was sufficient to pack 665,059 cases.

Escapement of sockeyes, pinks and chums to spawning areas was reported satisfactory and thus will improve the prospects of abundant catches in the next two and four year cycles, it was reported.

California Sardine Tonnage and Packs

Estimated figures on tonnage of sardines delivered to California processing plants and cases of canned sardines packed during the current season to January 21, inclusive, along with comparison to a year ago, as reported by the California Sardine Products Institute, are as follows:

	Week ending Jan. 23, 1943	Season to— Jan. 23, 1943	Jan. 30, 1942
Tonnage:	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Northern District (San Francisco Bay)	.....	115,100	185,793
Central District (Monterey)	818	157,520	245,691
Southern District (Southern California)	57	186,283	119,234
Total	875	458,903	550,718
Packs, All Districts: Can Sizes	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*
1-lb. Oval	6,949	1,227,021	1,902,480
1-lb. Tall	752	1,666,700	1,803,377
¼-lb. Fillet	.....	52,883	160,209
¼-lb. Round 96's	806	106,910	230,784
5-oz. 100's	.....	161,696	347,466
Miscellaneous	.....	19,257	152,505
Total	8,507	3,234,467	4,796,911

Association's Annual Reports Are Published

The Secretary's Annual Report for 1942 and the Report of the Research Laboratories for 1942 have been published in booklet form. Copies are being mailed to the home offices of member-canners of the Association. Additional copies are available and will be furnished on request.

Miss Carr Appointed to Manpower Commission

Appointment of Miss Charlotte Elizabeth Carr, recently Director of Hull House Association, Chicago, to the post of Assistant to the Deputy Chairman of the War Manpower Commission was announced February 3 by Paul V. McNutt, Commission Chairman. Fowler V. Harper is Deputy Chairman of the Commission.

Firms Admitted to Membership in the Association

The following firms have been admitted to membership in the Association since January 9, 1943:

Associated Canners, Inc., Decoto, California.
Bagley Canning Company, Ashland, Oregon.
Bitter Root Cannery, Hamilton, Montana.
J. E. Bohannon Co., Bowling Green, Kentucky.
Daniel Boone Canning Co., Inc., Evansville, Indiana.
Burgoon & Yingling, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.
Camden Packing Co., Camden, New York.
Cameron Bros. Canning Co., Rising Sun, Maryland.
Walter M. Cameron & Son, Rising Sun, Maryland.
Cass County Canning Corp., Atlanta, Texas.
Central Valley Growers, Escalon, California.
Clyde Canning Co., Clyde, Ohio.
Concord Corporation, Cairo, Georgia.
Tom Corwin Canning Company, Lebanon, Ohio.
Crystal Canning Co., Traverse City, Michigan.
R. U. Delapenha & Co., New York, New York.
Diven Packing Company, Fowler, Colorado.
Draper Brothers, Frederica, Delaware.
Eaton Canning Co., Eaton, Indiana.
Exchange Orange Products Co., Ontario, California.
Faas Foods, Central Lake, Michigan.
G. L. F. Columbia Farm Products Cooperative, Inc., Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania.
Glaser, Crandell Company, Chicago, Illinois.
Groveland Products Company, Inc., Miami, Florida.
C. C. Hall Brand Figs, Hamshire, Texas.
Hancock County Canning Co., South Penobscot, Maine.
Harkey Canning Co., Hicksville, Ohio.
Hawksbill Cannery, Luray, Virginia.
N. P. Jacobsen, Diggins, Missouri.
Ketteringham Canning Co., Ville Platte, Louisiana.
Keystone Canning Co., Mt. Holly Springs, Pennsylvania.
Lake Erie Canning Co., Sandusky, Ohio.
Little Meadows Cooperative Cannery, Inc., Ironto, Virginia.
Loyal Canning Co., Loyal, Wisconsin.
W. T. Madden Farm Cannery, Zanesville, Ohio.
Matthews & Young, Pocomoke City, Maryland.
McCoy Canned Food Co., Urbana, Ohio.
C. Fulton Noble, Preston, Maryland.
Northern Oyster Co., Oysterville, Washington.
Pik-Nik Food Products Co., San Jose, California.
Quality Food Products Co., Bradford, Ohio.
Roanoke Apple Products Co., Roanoke, Virginia.
Rood & McLean Fruit Products, Westfield, New York.
Showell Manufacturing Co., Showell, Maryland.
Sodus Fruit Exchange, Sodus, Michigan.
Spring Valley Packing Co., Wilmington, Ohio.
P. L. Squires & Company, Palmer, Virginia.
Stanley Packing Co., Inc., Forestville, New York.
Star Preserving Company, San Antonio, Texas.
Stegner Products Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Thrift Packing Company, Dallas, Texas.
J. H. Thuma Co., Owosso, Michigan.
W. S. Wells & Son, Wilton, Maine.
Wheatley & Cole, Clayton, Delaware.
White Packing Co., Vienna, Georgia.

Soybean Industry Committees Are Appointed

Problems confronting the soybean industry were discussed at a recent meeting of the Soybean Processors Industry Advisory Committee in Washington.

A sub-committee was appointed to calculate the surplus or deficiency of processing capacity next year in the mid-west soybean area, assuming average yield on the 1943 crop acreage goal, and will make recommendations with regard to expansion of present facilities.

Other sub-committees appointed will:

(1) Make a further study of the use of tank cars for the purpose of efficiently operating the industry with the fewest number of cars.

(2) Study types of soybean oil now used and report on the extent to which it can be replaced by other oils, especially linseed oil, so as to make more soybean oil available for edible use.

(3) Study cross hauling of soybean meal.

(4) Make recommendations for the distribution of soybean oil meal owned by Commodity Credit Corporation.

(5) Recommend to the Commodity Credit Corporation what it should do to get the 1942 beans crushed and at the same time provide sufficient seed for the 1943 crop.

Changes Made In WPB Personnel

Appointment of F. Higginson Cabot as Assistant Deputy Director General for Industry Divisions has been announced by Curtis E. Calder, Director General for Operation. Mr. Cabot formerly was Director of the Commodities Bureau.

Hugh Hughes, who has been Deputy Director of the Commodities Bureau, will succeed Mr. Cabot as Director. Mr. Hughes, a resident of Bloomfield, New Jersey, joined WPB in August, 1942, as Chief of the Aromatics and Intermediates Section of the Chemicals Division, and was named Deputy Director of the Commodities Bureau in November. A chemist, he was a products distribution official for the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation, before coming to Washington.

Mr. Cabot joined OPM in January, 1941, as assistant to the chief of the Metals and Minerals Section of the Production Division. Before accepting the post of Commodities Bureau Director in January, he was consultant to the Chief of the Chemicals Division. Until recently, Mr. Cabot was Chairman of the Board of the General Public Service Corporation. Formerly, he was vice-president of Stone & Webster, Inc.

Transportation Requirements Committee Named

The Office of the Program Vice Chairman, War Production Board, has announced the formation of a Transportation Requirements Committee, with William W. Judson as Chairman. The Committee will consider transportation requirements and priorities.

A representative of each of the following agencies will serve on the Committee: Office of Defense Transportation; War Department; Navy Department; Maritime Commission; Office of Civilian Supply; Petroleum Administration for War; Transportation Equipment Division, WPB; Division of Stockpiling and Transportation, WPB; Public Services Division (Program Bureau), WPB; and Automotive Division, WPB.

CANNER VICTORIOUS IN SERIOUS CLAIM

Value of Using Defense Counsel with Experience in Food Cases Is Demonstrated

The Association is pleased to announce the favorable outcome of a serious claim involving alleged illness and death attributed to a canned food product. The investigation, which was made about three years ago, disclosed no satisfactory evidence tending to incriminate the product suspected, and following the canner's denial of liability two separate suits for substantial damages were commenced against the grocer and the canner.

When the cases recently went to trial, the administrator of the decedent's estate testified at length concerning the facts forming the basis of the claim, including the alleged unusual appearance and odor of the food. The attending physician gave some damaging testimony tending to show that the suspected food was responsible for the illness and death, and at one point in the trial the circumstances appeared to be dangerous from a defense standpoint.

However, the Association's attorney, being fairly certain that the administrator had not given an entirely truthful version of what occurred, was able to discredit his story and during cross-examination this witness finally broke down to the point where he practically admitted, before realizing it, that parts of his testimony were untruthful and that his attorney had coached him to so testify. At this point defense counsel made a motion to hold the witness for perjury whereupon the judge told plaintiff's attorney that he had better drop the case. After considerable argument the attorney did agree to drop both cases and the matter was thus concluded.

The outcome may well be considered as beneficial not only to the canner, but to the entire food industry. The unusual circumstances leading to the abrupt conclusion of the matter in the midst of the trial emphasize the importance of having defense counsel with experience in food cases and ability to properly cross-examine witnesses and to take advantage of such favorable opportunities as may arise in attempting to defeat unmeritorious claims.

War Developments Affecting Canners

During the past two weeks a number of governmental regulations have been issued by various agencies, affecting products that are used in canning operations. Highlights of some of these are given briefly in the following paragraphs:

Steel drums may not be used to pack sand, water, bird seed and 11 designated chemicals, after March 1, according to terms of Limitation Order L-197, as amended January 31.

Tin to the extent of more than 250,000 pounds per year will be saved by the prohibition of its use in repairing certain types of gas meters, according to the War Production Board, in its announcement of the issuance of Supplementary Order M-43-b.

Valve types are reduced from 4,079 to 2,504 under Limitation Order L-252, issued by the War Production Board, which lessens the number of types of gate, globe, angle, cross and check valves produced. WPB states that the reduction will save about 1,900 tons of copper and 4,340 tons of alloy steel per year.

Employer Is Held Solely Liable in Case of Interstate Shipment of Misbranded Products

Under a recent decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit (*U. S.* v. *Buffalo Pharmacal Co., Inc.*, December 3, 1942), only the employer, not his employees, can be subjected to the criminal penalties of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for the shipment of misbranded or adulterated products in interstate commerce.

The defendant employee, who was the general manager of a corporation engaged in the drug business, was convicted before a jury of violating the statute because he had given the instructions for the shipment of adulterated and misbranded products in interstate commerce. The conviction, however, was reversed on appeal upon the ground that the section imposing criminal liability referred to "any person", and that Congress intended to refer only to the employer, and not to his employees. The court pointed out that the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act imposes liability upon the employer even in the absence of any intent to violate it, and stated that it would be "extremely harsh" to charge an employee with the risks of the employer's business.

Possible limitations upon this narrow construction were set forth. The court indicated that if an individual operates a corporation as his "alter ego" or agent, he may be regarded as the "principal" and found guilty of a violation, in the event of improper interstate shipments by the corporation. Even so, this opinion construes the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act more narrowly than might be expected, since some judicial authority has indicated that a corporaton employee, acting only for the corporation, can be held criminally responsible for a violation. Until the matter is passed on by the United States Supreme Court, no definite and final answer can be given to the question of an employee's liability under the Food and Drug Act.

Farm Wage Rates for Phoenix Area Approved

Following hearings in Phoenix, Arizona, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard recently announced approval of farm wage rates for certain occupations in that area.

The approved findings for the specified occupations are:

Harvesting carrots, 18 cents per crate of three dozen bunches; harvesting broccoli, 20 cents per crate of 30 bunches; cutting lettuce and cauliflower, 50 cents per hour; thinning lettuce, $7.50 per acre with adjustment for poor field conditions; harvesting grapefruit, 6 cents per box 45 pounds net; harvesting navel oranges, 10 cents per box 55 pounds net; harvesting sweet seedling oranges, 12 cents per box 55 pounds net; general farm hands, 40 cents per hour or $3.50 per day of 10 hours; irrigators on specific farms, 40 cents per hour or $4 per day of 10 to 12 hours.

New Method for School Lunch Purchases

Changes in the Community School Lunch Program whereby sponsoring organizations will purchase food supplies from local merchants and farmers and be reimbursed by the Food Distribution Administration were announced recently by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard.

Previously, foods for the program have been purchased by the Agricultural Marketing Administration (now absorbed by FDA) and distributed to State welfare agencies who in turn distributed them to school lunch sponsors.

Certain Metal Strapping Restrictions Removed

Restrictions imposed by Conservation Order M-261 on the commercial use of metal strapping and wire on specified types of bundles were removed under the terms of the order as amended February 4 by the War Production Board. No change is made in the restrictions on metal strapping on containers.

The amendment permits the packing of such products as newspapers, metal pipes, shingles, wood box parts, and knocked-down wooden boxes and similar commodities in light bundles fastened by metal strapping and wire.

Evaporated and Condensed Milk Report

According to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, production of evaporated milk (case goods) followed the usual seasonal pattern by showing an upward trend in December, after reaching a seasonal low point in November. Estimated at 178,024,000 pounds, the December output was around 15 millions pounds larger than that of November.

December production of condensed milk (case goods) is estimated at 7,033,000 pounds. This is an increase of 1,527,000 pounds, or 28 per cent, over the November production.

More Evaporated Milk Released

Release of an additional 3,000,000 cases of evaporated milk from stocks held by the Food Distribution Administration to manufacturers for distribution to civilian consumers was announced January 31 by the Department of Agriculture. This brings the total amount of canned evaporated milk released to civilians from government stocks in the last six weeks up to 5,000,000 cases.

On December 22, 2,000,000 cases were released by FDA. Of this amount, 1,825,000 cases have been sold back to manufacturers for re-distribution through regular trade channels. Negotiations are under way for the sale of an additional 100,000 cases of this lot.

Under terms of the release program, any manufacturer who has sold canned evaporated milk to FDA may make offers for the stocks to be released.

Talbot Made Head of General Salvage Branch

Appointment of W. R. Talbot as Chief of the General Salvage Branch has been announced by Paul C. Cabot, Director of the Salvage Division. Mr. Talbot had been Acting Chief since the resignation of R. K. White on January 9.

In December, 1941, Mr. Talbot came to OPM to help organize the salvage activities of several States and became a supervisor of four regions. In May, 1942, he was made Deputy Chief of the General Salvage Section of the Bureau of Industrial Conservation.

McEvoy Given Motor Transport Appointment

The appointment of Alvin S. McEvoy to the position of Associate Director, Division of Motor Transport, Office of Defense Transportation, was announced by ODT February 2.

Mr. McEvoy succeeds Ray G. Atherton, who has resigned to become manager of the American Trucking Associations.